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Constitutional Opposition to Incompetent Rulers.

Our amiable, soft-spoken contemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*, is lifted for once on a very gentle swell of emotion—so far as it is capable of emotion—and holds up its timid hands in horror—so far as it is capable of so positive a sensation as horror—at what it is pleased to call our "unblushing" avowal that we think the public interest would be promoted by the organization of a patriotic efficient opposition party. This quiet, placid, respectable organ of negation rises to the vigor of "unfeigned regret" that we do not continue to treat the administration as we did before its demonstrated imbecility had filled all loyal breasts with disappointment and chagrin. "The best evidences of patriotism and loyalty," says the *Commercial*, "are unmurmuring adherence "to one's country and government in the "hour of its adversity, and a hearty and "unquestioning support of the administra-"tion." We must not deny that this is in keeping with the character of a journal which professed an abiding belief in the continued existence of the old Whig party for five long years after the corpse of that party had been decently buried. Such fidelity would, if well handled, make a touching scene in the lamentable tragedy of "The Faithful Lovers," but it is rather too mawkish for the perilous times on which we are fallen.

The only security for the efficient discharge of public trusts is RESPONSIBILITY. Every office civil and military, from the lowest grade up to the President, must be held to his responsibility, or we have no guarantee for the success of any branch of the public service. But in the management of this war, in what instance has responsibility been vigorously enforced? We have had repeated and shameful military disasters, but we have not yet had the first court martial, except for the trial of some insignificant officer. The same laxity in enforcing just responsibility which has prevailed in the army, has, by a mistaken lenity, been practiced toward the administration. We have given it power without stint, but we have nothing to show for its enormous expenditure of blood and treasure. "Adherence to one's government and country" is, of course, a sacred duty; but that is a very different thing from an "unquestioning support of the administration" temporarily in power. Our republican president cannot put on the airs of the Bourbon king, and say *l'etat, c'est moi*—"I am the state."—Under our government the people are the state; the administration are their ministers, responsible to them for the faithful performance of their duties. It is only thro' an opposition party that this responsibility can be enforced. In times of extraordinary peril an opposition party can make no headway when the government is conducted with reasonable vigor and success. But when the weakness and incapacity of the administration become so manifest that its most partial and credulous friends can put in no better plea than an appeal to the public forbearance, further "unmurmuring adherence" is quite out of place, and quite out of the question. The country cannot afford to encourage its rulers in a course which might render the second army of six hundred thousand men and the second year of the war as inefficient and abortive as the first.

A patriotic opposition party, strong enough to carry several of the state elections, would coerce the administration into a more vigorous policy. If it should have this effect, the administration would partially recover the unbounded confidence it has lost, and the opposition would be held in check. But if the President should turn a deaf ear to all warning, and disaster and disgrace should continue to accumulate under his management, the opposition would gather irresistible strength. It would be the sole hope of the country, the only barrier against anarchy. Already there is loud talk of deposing the administration by irregular and revolutionary methods. Who can tell to what height this feeling would rise if the people should be further incensed by further arbitrary acts and a new series of disasters? We suppose the *Commercial* would even then, in its mild way, preach "unmurmuring adherence" to the administration; but we warn it that it would have small chance to be heard in the wild uproar of turbulent passions, unless a safe and constitutional channel were previously dug for the public indignation to run in. The people would not, under such circumstances, allow the administration to go through its term, unless they saw a prospect of the government falling into better hands at its close. It is certain the country will not stand the unwarranted assumptions of power, the arbitrary arrests, the denial of the *habeas corpus*, the interference of free discussion practiced by this administration, when the policy to which these stretches of power are auxiliary results in nothing but disgrace to our arms and fresh perils to the Union.

Party opposition, acting slowly and only through the elections, enables the administration to take timely warning and retrieve its errors. It is a safeguard against the violent explosion of revolutionary passions. It keeps open an orderly, peaceful, and constitutional way of displacing incompetent rulers. It trains, in the opposition chiefs, a set of men to feel the responsibilities of coming power and in some degree fit themselves for the discharge of public duties. It is like having another house to retreat to if the one you inhabit should be beaten down by the tempest or fall in rottenness about your head. If the old dwelling continues safe and comfortable, so much the better; but, in these portentous times, it is but a reasonable precaution to guard against possible mob violence, committees of public safety, and a reign of terror. Peaceful, loyal, and constitutional opposition is the proper prophylactic against the treasonable revolutionary resistance that is already threatened in radical quarters.

[*N. Y. World, (Repub.)*

THE CASE OF LEWIS BALLARD.

Imprisoned without guilt, held without trial, liberated without reparation—that is the damning record which Lewis Ballard must write; an honest and loyal man, imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by Provost-Marshal Kennedy, under orders from Secretary Stanton, for having been engaged in the substitute agency business—only that and nothing more. A policeman, whose badge was concealed, stepped into Mr. Ballard's office, where he was transacting a business not yet prohibited or proclaimed a crime; his honesty guaranteed by such men as Belmont & Co., Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and Daniel Drew, his loyalty proven by the whole course of his life. The policeman purchases an obligation to provide him with a substitute if drafted (such are the arts by which Justice must reach its ends), then shows his shield and takes Mr. Ballard a prisoner to the head quarters of Mr. Kennedy. The Provost Marshal refuses to receive bail, sends his prisoner to the Fifteenth ward station house—even denies him permission to visit first his own residence. Not merely was no trial granted—no warrant was shown by the Provost Marshal. To a citizen of New York, one of the states of a constitutional Union, the oral statement of an insolent and arbitrary officer was deemed quite enough ground for consigning him to the walls of a Bastile and the companionship of traitors. He lies there for days, and at last is released unconditionally, without information as to the estimate of his guilt, without bonds, without oath given or required—indebted, perhaps, to the intervention of powerful friends with a member of the cabinet for the liberation which, if he was guilty, was not his due, and if he was guiltless, was, in its manner, insult added to outrage. This befell in New York—the chief city of the nation—the very core of its loyal heart.

The stones of the streets of a city of cravens should cry out at such scorn of her honor, her loyalty and her citizen's rights. Imprisoned without guilt, for an act yet to be pronounced a crime, arrested without warrant, incarcerated without trial, liberated without reparation. In what other terms than these do we phrase the high handed ordainings of despotism? Is there any other language for the deeds of tyrants? Yet this is a republic, and these are the men of the nation's choice.

There are none to plead the cause of the oppressed. The bar of New York is silent. A phantom Provost Marshal opens and shuts the doors of the harbor fort, and they are dumb. The fort is named for him who gave to the father of his country the key of a Bastile which has perished, but the omen is nought. The blood in their veins is milk.

The days go on. The administration permits this monument of its shame to be heaped higher—of dead civil rights and of throttled liberties. Every hour offers it the chance of atoning for the past and of establishing impregnable what only in an hour of national peril it could have undermined.—But every hour the shaft is driven deeper. The crime is even clinched. For he who is liberated goes free neither because he is confessed guiltless nor because he has been proved guilty; and the prisoners who remain, guilty or guiltless as he—not more, not less—remain it would seem, that the spotless majesty of Law may be sullied by every offense.—[*N. Y. World.*

☞ A Texan and an Illinois farmer were speaking of raising corn, etc., and the Illinois man was boasting of the superior yield of prairie land, and telling large stories, as all Western men can do; to which the Texan replied: I'll tell you what, stranger, they truly raise large corn in your clearing, but it ain't a circumstance to what we raise on the Colorado bottoms. Why, the corn there averages thirty feet in heighth, with twelve ears to a stalk, and a gourd full of shelled corn at the top.

☞ Able-bodied American skedaddlers are stealing their way over to Canada, and taking the oath of allegiance to the British Government, to avoid the draft.

Letter from Major Jack Downing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1862.

To the Editors of The Cawcashin:

Surs:—Sence I writ you last I've been studyin in milingtary strutegy. It is a grate science. Our army, down in Virginny, has been in grate strates lately, an if it hadn't been for the milingtary strutegy it would have all been taken prisoners. Ses the Kernel to me, the other day, ses he, "Majer, what do you think that milingtary strutegy consists in?" "Wal," ses I, "Kernel it consists in gettin out of your enemy's way wen he's too much for you, an gettin in his way wen you're too much for him." Ses I, "Kernel, I don't know whether that is down in the books, but that's the common sense view of the subject." "Wal," ses Linkin, "whatever strutegy consists in, we don't seem to have a bit of it, for we get in the enemy's way jest wen he's too strong for us, an get out of his way wen he ain't too strong for us. I'm gettin cenamost discouraged with this kind of milingtary strutegy." "Wal," ses I, "Kernel, you've got too many Ginnerals an too many armies. There's too many fellers, with more brass in their faces than there is in their buttons, who want to be the biggest toad in the puddle. Now, there can't be but one big toad an so there can't be but one head Ginneral. You ought to make one Commander-in-Cheef, an make him take the field, so that he can see for himself how matters are goin. Ginneral Hallick, here in Washington, ain't the thing."

"Wal," Majer, "there is no use of crying over spilt milk. The troops down in Virginny have been roughly handled agin by the rebels, an have got so mixed up that it will require a grate deal of strutegy to get them straitened out. The questshin is, what is to be done?"

Jest as I was about to give the Kernel some advice, who should come in but Sumnure, an a feller with a white handkercher around his neck, an two or three other solemn-looking chaps. The feller in a white kercher spoke up, an ses he, "Mr. President, we're come to sympathize with you in the nashin's afflicshin, for the Lord has agin beat us with stripes—ah. Mr. President, I'm chief Secretary of the American and Foreign Benevolent Society for Ameliorating the Condishin of the Colored Race—ah—an I have been appinted Cheerman of a committee to wait on you an express to you our opinions in the present fearful crisis in our country's history.

"Our society, which is composed of all the most pious maiden ladies in our town—ah—who are over forty years of age, an, therefore, may be considered wise and discreet, desire me to express to you their deep conviction that God will never bless our armies with victory—ah—so long as you do not fight for the freedom of our dearly beloved colored brethren—ah. Our Society, Mr. President, has given the condishin of our colored brethren great attenshin—ah. You can judge of the extent of our labor wen I inform you that the sisters of our Society have distributed the past year to our colored brethren in Liberia 500 flannel shirts—ah—600 wool socks—ah—100 Bibles—ah—100 Tracts onTemperance—ah—500 toothpicks—ah—and a large supply of cologne water—ah!

"We should have been glad to have supplied the sufferin bondsman of the same oppressed race in our own country, but the vile rebellion of the infernal slaveholders has prevented. We ask you now to proclaim liberty to the captives, an 'let the people go'—ah. Do not let your heart be hardened as Pharaoh's was, but save our land from sorrow, an our armies from further defeat by a degree of righteousness. Then shall glory cover the land—ah."

I believe I've got that speech down purty nigh as the feller delivered it, for he spoke very slow and stately, as if he was tryin to make an impreshin. When he got thru, Linkin got up, an ses he, "Mr Secretary, I'm kinder glad to see you, and will only say that we need all the help about these times that we can get, an if I thought the Lord would only help us lick the rebels, I wouldn't free the niggers. An if I thought He would help us by freein 'em, I would do that. In fact, whatever I do, an whatever I don't do, I do it, an I don't do it, jest as I think the Lord will be most likely to help us. The great thing is to get the help of the Lord, an I shall adopt new views, on this pint, jest as far as I think they are good views." When Linkin got thru, I pulled him by the coat-tail, an ses I, "Kernel, Seward himself could not haue beat that noncommittal speech." Ses he, "Hush, Majer, don't throw all the fat in the fire." Jest then the feller in the white handkercher spoke up, an ses he, "Let us pray," an at it he went. Ses he, "Oh Lord, throw grate light upon the mind of our Chief Magistrate—ah—give us victorys over the rebils—ah—give us this yere grate victorys—ah—not such little victories as we had last yere—ah—but crush the rebils with the arm of Thy power. Amen—ah." After this, they all shuck hands, an went away.

After they had gone, ses the Kernel, ses he, "Majer, that's a wonderful pious chap," "Yes," ses I, "Kernel, I think he is in his way," but, ses I, "findin fult with the Lord, bekase he don't give us bigger victries, ain't much like the Christians of arly days." Ses I, "his prayer for big victries, reminds me of old Joe Bunker's prayer. Joe was a wicked old sinner who swore wus than a saleyur. One day he was a swarein' kos he didn't hev better corn. Some one told him he orter pray for good corn, if he wanted it. So one day some one wos goin' long the road by the old feller's corn field, and hearin' a noise, they stopped, and who did the noise cum from but the miserly old skinflint Bunker, who was prayin. Ses he, "O, Lord! give us a good crop of corn this yere, long ears, long as your arm, not sich d—d little nubbins as we hed last yere." "Now," ses I, "Kernel, I think thar's a great deal a simularity 'tween them two prayers, and I think the Lord is jest as likely to answer one, as t'other." Ses I, "Kernel, you could bust up fifteen Unions easier than you could destroy slavery." Ses he, "Majer, I dont see into that exactly, and I'd like to know the reason why."

"Wal," ses I, "Kernel, the reason is jest this: men made the Union, but God made slavery, and I tell you, 'ses I, "Kernel, when you undertake to butt agin that, you butt agin a big subject." Ses I, "ain't every body been fightin for the last thirty years, and haven't they all cum off second best, while nigger slavery has been growin and expandin' in spite of 'em? God made the nigger to sarve and obey the white man, and until he's altered and made anuther being, you can't make him anything but a sarvent. These fellers, like that white cravatted chap, who was jest here, and who employ their time in sendin' flannel shirts and toothpicks to the wild nigger in Afriky, don't know nothin' more about niggers than they do 'bout the interior of the arth. You might presarve all the brains they've got in a drop of brandy, and they would have as much sea room as a tadpole in Lake Superior."

"Wal," ses Linkin, ses he, "Majer, let's drop the nigger jest now, as I want to ask you whether you think the rebils kin take Washington?" "Wal," ses I, "Kernel, that depends on the strutegy again. Ef you keep Ginnerals in the field who dont pay any attention to 'lines of retrete,' afore you know it, Kernel, that feller with a Stonewall in his name, will be around on the North of the white House, and I'm afeerd my 'line of retrete' to Downingville will be cut off." "That's so, Majer, and my retrete to Springfield may be a hard road to travel." When Linkin made this remark, he looked uneasy. I didn't know what to say, so I did jest what I allers did in that case, I whistled! Ses Linkin, ses he, "Majer, are you whistlin to keep your courage up?" Ses I, "No, "Kernel, I ain't afeerd a mite, but, ses I, "I'm in what old Deacon Doolittle calls a quandary." Ses he, "what's your quandary?" "Wal," ses I, "I was thinkin what I would do, if the rebels should take Wahsington."

The Kernel didn't say nothin for about a minate. He looked very serious, and finally, ses he, "Majer, we're in a tight place, an there is no use denyin it, but it don't do any good to get into fits of hysterics about it." "Yes," ses I, "Kernel, but it makes me feel solemn to see this Old Ship of State knockin around, an' may be, jest reddy to sink." "Wal, Majer," ses the Kernil; "that remark reminds me of a story. A good many years ago there was an old feller, a free an easy chap, around a steamboat on the Missippi river, and he was a grate fiddler. He had nothin to do, an ginnerally went up and down the river on a boat, spendin his time in fiddlin an tellin stories. One day the boat struck a snag, an was fast filled with water. The old feller was in the cabin sawin away on his fiddle when the boat struck, but he paid no attenshun to it, but kept rite on fiddlin. Finally, one of the passengers came in an told him that the Captain warn't tryin to save the boat as he ought, an that she would be lost in ten minutes. 'Wal,' ses the old feller, 'she's been a *losing* concarn for five years,' and he kept on fiddlin. Pretty soon another passenger rushed in, and screamed out, 'She's settlin very fast.' 'I wish she'd *settle* with me before she goes down,' an still he kept on fiddlin. The next that was seen of him he was swimmin ashore, with the fiddle under his arm and the bow in his mouth. Now, Majer, if they take Washington, ahd the ship sinks, *we'll swim ashore!*"

"Yes," ses I "Kernel, and I suppose you will take the nigger with you, jest as that old feller did the fiddle, for the nigger has been the fiddle your party has played on!"

The Kernel didn't seem to like this application of his story, but didn't say a word. I felt very solemn, for I couldn't help feelin cenamost like cryin when I thought how this grate nashin might all be shipwrecked afore we knew it, by a set of fellers who have been taken up so with the nigger as to let the country go to destruction.

I went to bed that nite with a heavy hart, and hed a terribul attack of bilyusness, which I had to take nigh onto a gallon of elder bark tea to cure. Sence then, I've been better, and if God spares my life I'll keep you posted about our nashinal affairs as long as there is a nashin.

Yourn, till deth,

MAJER JACK DOWNING.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Conspiracy of the Radicals to Depose the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The N. York Herald says that most astounding disclosures have been made here to-day, by letters and verbal communications from prominent politicians, showing that a vast conspiracy has been set on foot by the radicals of the Fremont faction to depose the present administration, and place Fremont at the head of a provincial government; in other words to make him military dictator. One of these letters asserts that one feature of this conspiracy is the proposed meeting of Governors of the Northern States to request President Lincoln to resign, to enable them to carry out their scheme.

The writer, in conclusion, says Governor Andrew and Senator Wilson are at work, and they are probably at the bottom of the movement. From other well informed sources it is learned that the fifty thousand independent volunteers proposed to be raised under the auspices of the New York National Union Defence Committee were intended to be a nucleus for the organization of this Fremont conspiracy. It was the purpose of those engaged in this movement to have this force organized and armed by the government, and placed under the independent command of their chosen leader, and then to call upon all sympathizers to unite with them in arms to overthrow the present administration and establish in its stead a military dictatorship, to carry out the popular policy they desire the government should execute. Failing in this, it is stated that a secret organization has been inaugurated, the members of which are known by the name of Roundheads. It is intended this organization shall number two hundred thousand men in arms, who shall raise the standard of the conspirators and call Gen. Fremont to the command. They expect to be joined by two-thirds of the army of the Union now in the field, and that eventually one million of armed men will be gathered around their standard. This startling disclosure is vouched for by men of high repute in New York and other Northern States. It is the last card of those who have been vainly attempting to drive the President into the adoption of their own peculiar policy.

We take the above from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*, of Sept. 17. The *Herald's* reputation for originating sensation dispatches has the effect, usually, to discredit its statements. But, in this case, there are corroborating facts and circumstances which go far to confirm the statements contained in the above dispatch. The late action of the New York War Committee, their secret meetings—their resolutions providing for the raising of 50,000 men to be put under command of Fremont, as an *independent corps*, their attempts to raise large sums of money from the people—the late meeting of Black Republican Governors—the attacks of the radical press, generally, on the administration—the fact that about a year ago, the New York *Times* advocated the deposing of the President and the inauguration of a dictatorship, and that the same paper now says that "the people look upon the Government at Washington as *actually falling to pieces!* The fact that Governor Andrew hesitated to furnish volunteers, unless the President would adopt an abolition policy—the fact that Henry Wilson goes about the streets of Washington cursing the President and declaring the war is a failure—the fact that Fremont has withdrawn from the army and is in New York in daily intercourse with the men supposed to be at the bottom of this alleged business—the well known fact that the radicals have always desired the destruction of this government, and the fact that they have, ever since this war commenced, endeavored to make it the means of accomplishing their "infernal" purpose—these facts, and many others of a kindred character which we might mention, go far to confirm what the Herald correspondent alleges.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, a republican journal, recently put forth the following:

"Many are willing to invest the President with a military dictatorship, so that one mind, without so much distracting counsel, shall infuse new and terrible energy into the measures to put down the rebellion. A day or two since I attended the ceremonies of raising a flag over a new hospital, a mile east of the Capitol. Dr. Sunderland, chaplain of the Senate, and pastor of one of the largest New School Presbyterian churches in Washington was the orator. He boldly proclaimed the sentiments of the loyal North, that a new war policy must be inaugurated, or the rebellion never could be put down. He advocated a military dictatorship."

In view of all the known facts to which we have referred, there is reason to apprehend that a military dictatorship is contemplated by traitorous radicals, in and out of Congress. Such wretches as Governor Andrew, Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner, Ben. Wade, Zach. Chandler & Co., are quite capable of conceiving such a project, and of desiring to have it executed. In their desperation to retain power and perpetuate the opportunity for plunder, they would resort to any scheme, however infamous to satisfy their selfish desires. So far as the minds, hearts and wishes of these men are concerned, the *Herald's* statement is undoubtedly correct, and if every one of the traitors should be hanged for treason, justice would be getting her due. But, when their capacity, or incapacity, to successfully execute so great a scheme is considered, the public mind will not be disturbed by this announcement of their wish or purpose. Their hearts are black enough to desire it, but their heads are too weak to accomplish so great a scheme of infamy and treason. The fact that Fremont is their chosen leader in this business, stamps the whole matter with utter impotence, and renders it supremely ridiculous. This choice of one for a leader who is, himself, so notoriously a failure, in every respect, fitly illustrates the harmlessness of their proposed scheme, black and infamous as it is in its conception.

But while there is no danger that these vile traitors to their country, their own race, their own children and to God, will be able to consummate their hellish purpose—while it is known that our loyal army would annihilate whomsoever might be base enough to take up arms in such a cause, and that our people, generally, would trample such scoundrels into the dust—yet, it is incumbent upon us all to drive those traitors from the high places of trust which they so much disgrace, and in which they have already done so much to injure the cause of the Union. Let the verdict of the loyal people, at the coming election, tell the world how American freemen appreciate such traitors.

[*Phil. Evening Jour.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

"There should be no restoration of the Union with slavery in it."—*Eliot, Rep. of Mass.*

"I will not vote another dollar for this war, *unless this war is made a war against slavery.*"—*Conway, Rep. of Kansas,*

"Universal emancipation must be declared to all."—*Thad. Stevens, of Penna.*

"I will favor no pacification without disturbing slavery."—*Senator Fessenden, Rep.*

"The times demand an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery God."—*Burlingame, a leading Rep.*

"We don't want to see the Union restored as it was."—*Sciota Gazette, Rep.*

"The election of Lincoln will be like pouring oil upon the troubled waters."—*Greely.*

"The rebellion will be crushed in ninety days."—*Chase (Black Republican Prophet) to the New York Brokers.*

"The presence of our troops will restore the Union sentiment in the South."—*Gov. Tod, Fusionist.*

"The South cannot sustain this rebellion for one month without starving."—*Abolition Stumpers.*

"The North can whip the South with a regiment of old women."—*Clermont Courier.*

"The war tax will be about the one seventeenth of a mill."—*Sam Galloway, (a standing Black Republican candidate) at the Fair Ground.*

"Every voter in the North has already (May 20th, 1862,) a tax of $200."—*Dawes, Rep., from Mass.*

"The Constitution and Laws must be strictly enforced."—*Lincoln.*

"Any person claiming a strict construction of the Constitution is an aider and abetter of rebellion."—*Ben Wade.*

"I am not for a reconstruction of the Union until slavery is abolished from the land."—*Thad. Stevens, a practical Amalgamationist.*

IMPORTANT EXTRACTS.

Read them and Reflect.

OPINION OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Republicans of our day, now that he is no more, profess implicit faith in the opinions of the late Hon Stephen A. Douglas. We call to the witness stand the living history of that tried patriot and eminent statesman. In the United States Senate, upon the 3d of January, 1861, Judge Douglas sad:

"I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that in the committee of thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South including those from the cotton States (Messrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by Republican members. hence the **sole responsibility** of our lisagreement, the only difficulty in the way of amicable adjustment, is with the **Republican** party."

The Republican Party before the Election.

The following is the sixth of the series of resolutions composing the platform of the Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention, in 1860.

Resolved, That the People justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by favored partizans—while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

The Republican Party after the Election.

The following confession was made by the Hon. Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts on the 25th of April, in which he exposed the corruption of Lincoln's Administration:

"The gentleman must remember that in the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of Reform and Retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expense of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption."

GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION.

"A Looker-on at the City Hall," who has mingled with the crowd that daily besiege the City Clerk's Office to claim exemption from military duty, gives the following as the result of four hours' observation:

Four men claimed exemption because they served their country in the fall of November, 1860, by bearing a torch, wearing a cape, yelling hi! hi! and shouting for a free press, free speech and other ridiculous privileges of a similar character.

One man claimed exemption because he was always opposed to men who carried lanterns, and thought they ought to do the fighting. This man was over forty-five, however.

Three desired to be excused because they voted for Lincoln.

One thought he had the right to stay home because he didn't vote for him.

Eleven men who are known to be ultra Republicans, did not want to go because the darkeys would not be allowed to shoulder a musket.

Two men wished to be excused for fear the negroes would have this privilege given them.

Six patriots desired to remain at home, but would go when all the sympathisers with treason were put in the front rank.

One would not go until the Republicans went first.

Four great ruddy faced men were on the verge of the grave from disease of the lungs.

One lost his front teeth and could not bite the cartridge.

Eighty-seven had chronic rheumatism.

One hundred and two were subject to palpitation of the heart, especially when in the neighborhood of gunpowder.

Eleven were ruptured.

Twenty-four were near-sighted.

Eighteen were deaf on one side.

Two had soft corns between their toes.

Eleven had tender feet.

Three hundred had joined the fire department within two weeks.

One was opposed to the war.

Fifty-four were for making war in earnest, and could not think of going until this was done.

One was certain the Declaration of Independence would be violated if a draft was made.

Two would go if they were certain the Constitution would not be violated, and that all the guns captured from the rebels would be returned, and interest allowed on their passage value while retained.

Seven would not go because there was too much talk about preserving the Constitution.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.

SENATOR,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE, S. Woodberry.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to assemble in township meetings at the following times and places:

At Hartley's school house, (Snake Spring,) Friday evening, Sept. 26th.

At D. A. T. Black's, for E. and W. Providence, Saturday, September 27th at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Fletcher's Store, (Monroe,) Tuesday, September 30th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Palo Alto, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1.

At Buena Vista, Friday evening, Oct. 3.

At V. B. Wertz's, (Harrison) Saturday, Oct. 4th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Centreville, Monday, Oct. 6th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Rainsburg, Wednesday, October 8th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Stonerstown, for Broad Top, Hopewell, and Liberty, Thursday, Oct. 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Barley's School House (Bedford township,) Saturday evening Oct. 11th.

The Vigilance Committees of the several districts will please give notice of these meetings, and make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of those who may attend. It is hoped that the Democrats of the county will interest themselves in bringing out crowds to these meetings. Able speakers will be present at all of the above named places, to address the people. By order of the Dem. Co. Com.,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.

Democratic Meetings.

Meetings of the Democracy have been held during the last week, at Joseph W. Sleek's, in Napier township, Michael Wyant's, Union tp., at Woodberry, Lafayetteville, Chencysville and Schellsburg. The attendance at all of these meetings was large, and we doubt not that much good was accomplished by them. The speakers were Hon. W. P. Schell, Hon. John Cessna and G. H. Spang, Esq. We have not been furnished with the names of the officers of any of these meetings, except of that at Wyant's, which were as follows:

President—Daniel Boyer.

Vice Presidents—John Berkhimer, Jos. Croyle, Geo. Knisely.

Secretaries—John H. Walter, Major Moses McIlwaine.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—We regret to have to state that some portion of the Pennsylvania militia assembled recently for the defense of their State, object to marching into Maryland to defend Pennsylvania there from invasion. No official information of the fact has reached here, we apprehend, though it is doubtless true. It cannot be possible that a storm of public opinion at home will fail to cure the recreants of such shameless poltroonery in twenty-four hours. [*Washington Star.*

"Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend!" exclaimed the poet, and Pennsylvanians may appropriately adopt his language with reference to the cowardly maligner who is the author of the above. Pennsylvania soldiers twice saved the Capitol, whilst this miserable defamer sat scrawling his diatribes in his easy chair, within the confines of the beleaguered city. Pennsylvania has sent 150,000 volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion, and to-day is ready to yield without a murmur to the call of the President for more men. And for all this, the thanks we Pennsylvanians get, from such war papers as the *Star*, are curses when we choose to do no more than our commander-in-chief, the Governor, requires of us. Shame! Shame! that any "loyal" journal, edited by a decent white man, should thus entreat the gallant sons of the brave old Keystone.

☞Flunked out, gone up, flashed in the pan and frizzled generally—the assailants of Andy Crisman.—*Requiescant in pace.*

☞The Draft has been postponed till the 18th of October.

Another Traitor in Bedford.

According to the calculations of the Bedford *Inquirer*, the number of traitors in our "ancient borough," was wont to "foot up" roundly to the sum of just one score. "The twenty," however, have had an accession to their ranks, and the *twenty-first*—astounding as it may appear—is that valiant war man, the fire-eating, bullet-chewing, powder-smelling, rebel-swallowing patriot of the *Inquirer*. After cursing and abusing everybody who dared to speak of peace, after howling for the prosecution of the war like a very blood-hound, after even pursuing ministers of the gospel into the pulpit, because their preaching was not for bloodshed and carnage, this pink of patriotism, this shining light of "loyalty," turns a handspring into the ranks of the "peace men," and like another Arnold, false to all his past course, false to the doctrines which he so violently asserted, false to the party for whom he assumes to speak, false to his own integrity as a man and an editor, he at once undertakes to prove that "peace men" are right, even in taking an oath by which their country will be forever deprived of their services as soldiers. Verily, this *twenty-first* traitor deserves to be considered the arch-conspirator among the friends of Jeff Davis in Bedford.

Says this new-fledged "peace man," the "non-resistants and "non-combatants" who swear themselves out of the draft, have founded their creeds upon "their Bibles and taken *its teaches* as the basis of their religion." [Perhaps we ought not to have italicised *its* and *teaches*, as such literary blunders may impress our readers with the idea that we are after rather small game.] And, says our "peace" editor, further, the Bible commands "Thou shalt not kill." Ex. 20: 12, and "That ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," Matt. 5: 39. Now, since Mr. Durborrow makes this justification for his peace friends, we think we have the right to ask him whether *he* believes the Bible? and, if so, whether, according to his own argument, he has not committed a great sin in supporting a war in which so many men have been butchered in cold blood? And again we would ask him, have not his "swearing-out" friends violated their own religion in "paying bounties" (as he boasts they did) to send other men to this war to slay their fellow creatures? These questions he can answer at his leisure, but we do hope he will not be as long about it as he has been in producing the name of his informer concerning the treason of Andy Crisman.

But, to come to the marrow of this bone of contention; when we wrote our squib asking whether "men who talk in favor of the war and urge others to enlist, and then when a draft comes, swear themselves out of it on account of their 'conscientious scruples,' ought to have the rights and privileges of citizens who are compelled to fight for their country," we meant just what we said; no more, no less. We referred to no particular religious sect, for we hold that people, in this country, have the right "to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences," even if they don't pray for the President, or the war, and, therefore, we made no discrimination as to sectarian proclivities. But we do assert, what we most firmly believe, that a man who gives bounties for the purpose of inducing others to enlist as soldiers, or who voluntarily uses his efforts to procure enlistments, or who by his public conversation encourages men in the belief that it is right to fight in this war, or who does any act of his own free will, calculated to help on the war, and then swears that he has conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and thus escapes what he desires others to do, is a *perjurer* and a knave. Such a man cannot be a Tunker or a Friend. He cannot be a true member of any Christian society. He is fit only for the companionship of convicts and outlaws. But as for those persons, be they Tunkers, Friends, or of any other sect, who have always discountenanced this war, who have never asked others to enlist, who have endeavored to prevent strife and bloodshed between the North and the South, by their religious as well as their political walk and conversation, we say they are perfectly consistent in taking the oath which exempts them from the draft. It is only those who "have talked in favor of the war and urged others to enlist," that are to be condemned, in our view, for making the plea of conscience when a draft comes.

To conclude, we congratulate the "Republican" party, the war party *par excellence*, that they have a "peace" editor in their midst, who reprovingly points them to the sacred volume, and quotes for their instruction, "*Thou shalt not kill!*"

McPherson and the War.

We call upon all men who desire to see our armies victorious and the war brought to an early and successful termination, to vote against Edward McPherson, the Abolition candidate for Congress in this district. McPherson voted for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for the Confiscation Act, and for the other ultra enactments of the late Congress, which drove thousands of Southern men into the Rebel army, and united the people of the seceded states as one man against the Government. From the date of the passage of those unfortunate laws, we can reckon the long category of our military disasters. Prior to those enactments and whilst the Crittenden resolution was yet in force, we had victory after victory, and rebeldom had lost more than half its territory. But what is the story since the adoption by Congress of ultra measures? Defeat, disgrace, disaster make up the sad and shameful record. With this practical lesson before them, can the people trust their best interests any longer in the hands of radicals and fanatics? We, who have brothers, or sons in the army, have a practical, a vital, nay, an almost sacred concern in this matter. Shall we be recreant, not only to our country, but to our friends and our kindred?

Latest War News.

The latest news from the seat of war, is that the Rebels have succeeded in getting their whole army safely back to Virginia—minus their losses at Middletown, Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg. The loss on each side, at the last named place, was 10,000, and the battle there is represented to have been the fiercest contest of the war. Gen. McClellan gives the assurance that Pennsylvania and Maryland are now safe. We do not give particulars of the battles, as there are no two reports alike that have yet fallen under our notice, and we therefore, wait till we can give the truth.

Anniversary Meeting.

The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution was celebrated in the Court House in this place on the evening of the 17th inst. The meeting was called to order and MICHAEL REED, Esq., placed in the chair, after which the following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents:

David Evans, of Monroe township, Jacob Bowser, of Colerain, John Amos, of Bedford, and George W. Gump, of Napier.

John J. Potter, of Middle Woodberry township, E. F. Kerr, of West Providence, F. Steckman, of Bloody Run Bor., and John Palmer, Esq., of Bedford Bor., were chosen Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by Hon. Wm. P. Schell, after which the Constitution of the United States was read by John Palmer, Esq. Speeches were then made by Col. J. W. Tate, Hon. John Cessna, Maj. S. H. Tate, O. E. Shannon, Esq., John Palmer, Esq. and B. F. Meyers, Esq. After which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

General Coffroth.

We think the Democracy of this Congressional district have reason to congratulate themselves on the nomination of General A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, as their candidate for Congress. Though comparatively a young man, he has been recognized for a number of years among the leaders of the Somerset bar, which has been long distinguished for the ability of its members. Indeed there is no spot in the State which has furnished the State, and the nation more talent in proportion to its population than Somerset county. The position of Gen. Coffroth at home, and the fact that he is recognized as the leader of the Democracy there, is sufficient evidence of his capacity and fitness to fill the position for which he has been nominated. Could Gen. Coffroth be sent to represent this district at Washington, it would do much toward checking the fanatical and ruinous course which has been persisted in by the Republican majority in the present Congress. The Abolitionism of that body has done much toward completing the ruin of our once happy country. Of all the acts passed by them, scarcely a single one can be called wise or judicious. By them the South has been made a unit, and the North divided and distracted, and to them is chiefly owing the ill success of our arms. The blood of many thousands of brave men, whose lives might have been saved, calls from the ground against them. Their course has lent ten-fold atrocity to the existing war, and indefinitely delayed the cherished hope of friends for the Union. The people must turn out every man of them, who has identified himself with the mad schemes of the ultra Abolitionists. Among them is Edward McPherson, who has been little else than an echo of the voice of old Thad. Ssevens—a man who carries his love for the negro so far as to have illustrated it for years by practical amalgamation. Every vote of Mr. McPherson was with the radicals, and against the conservative men of his own party; his name and the name of Stevens stood side by side all the time. We do not see how any conservative Republican can vote for him, and we are sure many will refuse to do so. Let the masses who are opposed to Abolitionism rally to the support of General Coffroth, who, while in favor of a vigorous prosecution of war, insists that it shall be carried on for the single great purpose of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution which forms the basis of all our liberties. Until the halls of Congress are filled with a different style of men from those now holding seats, we see no hope of a restoration of the Union—the only prospect before us, under the present rule, being a desolating strife, the end of which no man can see.—[*Fulton Democrat.*

A. H. Coffroth, Esq.

This gentleman has been nominated by the Congressional Conference, as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

Mr. Coffroth always has been, and still is one of the firm, unflinching Democrats of the county. He has always nobly stood up for the men and principles of the party; always opposed coalition with other parties, whose doctrines were considered heresies, and invariably stood by the platform of the party. He is one of our self-made men, having nothing but his native talent and his character for integrity, combined with strong energy to help him along. He was, in his earliest manhood, the editor of the Democratic journal of the county, and earned for himself an honorable position among the editorial fraternity. Mr. Coffroth is so well known in this county, that we can say nothing to add to his high standing. He is deserving of the vote of all the Democrats and conservative men, and we appeal to our Democratic brethren, to give him every vote in the party. Remember, he is one of those that stood by the party, when in this county, it was charged as treason, to stand by the great old Constitutional party; one of those who resolved that the Democratic party should not die, as long as we had a *Union and a Constitution to defend.*

Somerset Democrat.

Our Senatorial Nominee.

In the nomination of Mr. Noble, the conferees did their whole duty. No man in the district is more deserving, none more popular and none more capable. He is one of Bedford's most prominent citizens; honest, capable, and as true a Democrat as this Commonwealth can produce.—He is one of the men for the times; a Democrat who thought he could serve his country best by adhering to the old Constitutional party. Mr. Noble will run every Democratic vote in our county and many more.

Somerset Democrat.

☞If you want to feast your eyes on a sight of the most delicious fruit, grapes, &c., pay a visit to the garden of our friend A. B. Cramer. In this line Cramer is decidedly ahead.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP RELAY, Md., Sept. 12, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—

At the request and wishes of the Bedford county boys in our company, I send you the within roll of company D, 138, P. V., as recorded in the *descriptive record*. We are now encamped near the Relay-House, seven miles south-west of Baltimore, at the junction, where the railroad from Washington intersects the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Our camp is situated on the grounds of a rich farmer, which is beautifully decorated with ornamental and forest trees, shrubbery, &c., with an apple orchard on one side, and a peach orchard on the other. *Fort Wadsworth* is located between us and the railroad, with her *dogs of war* pointing in every direction to waylay the rebels should they attempt to disturb us. The boys are generally well, and have so far kept up a good appearance, and seem to be as well satisfied as can be expected, with a few exceptions. We are getting along very well, and are being initiated about as fast as you generally see soldiers initiated into service. We have been out, either on guard or picket duty, for the last three or four nights in succession, which is not very pleasant, especially of a rainy night. Part of our regiment has been out picketing over a week. This junction seems to be a very important point, from the fact that reinforcements are here daily. This afternoon, one battery of Col. Cochran's artillery regiment came into our camp. There are several regiments of infantry encamped within gunshot, and some cavalry. From indications we will have a chance to try our hands ere many days. The cars are stopped on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They run up 8 miles above us to Ellicott's Mills. Reports come in frequently that we will be attacked in order to stop or cut off the communication from Baltimore and Washington. We have a poor chance for drilling, but live in hope of better opportunities in the future. If you think this worthy of note in your valuable sheet, for the benefit of our friends please insert, and oblige, yours &c.,

JONATHAN SNIDER.

P. S. We would be glad to receive one copy of the Gazette regularly in camp.

Roll of Company D, 139th Regiment, P. V.

Capt—John S. Stucky.

1*st Lieutenant*—Josiah Baughman.

2*nd* " —John A. Gump.

SERGEANTS,

1, Oliver Horton,	3, Jonathan Snider,
2, Simon C. Stucky,	4, Geo. W. Beals,
	5, Emanuel Fisher,

CORPORALS.

1, William Foster,	5, H. W. Stuckey,
2, Job M. Beegle,	6, Wm. Ferguson,
3, David Cook,	7, Henry McLeary,
4, Geo. Baughman,	8, E. J. Hixon,

PRIVATES,

Allison Noah,	Lay on John.
Allison Joseph,	Miller T. J.
Burket John,	Mock Emanuel,
Beltz John A.	Mullin John,
Beals N. H.	Mock Aaron,
Barkman Hezekiah,	McVicker Wm.
Barkman David,	Miller Thos.
Bivens James W.	Neff Frederick,
Burket Isaac,	Naugle James,
Corl Wm.	Nycum Bernard,
Dicken John T.	Nycum John,
Deavers Elisha,	O'Neal Emanuel,
Evens Henry,	O'Neal Hezekiah,
Gillam Geo.	O'Neal John E.
Hoshard John A.	Oaks John,
Hellman Geo.	Porter Philip,
Hellman Dan'l,	Price Joseph,
Harbaugh Emanuel,	Risling Joseph,
Hammer John B.	Rowland Henry,
Huffman Josiah,	Ramsey W. W.
Iams Nathaniel,	Radcliff James S.
Ickes Geo. W.	Stucky Elias B.
Ickes Geo.	Sellars Frederick,
Kurtz Thos.	Shroyer Moses,
Kinton Allen.	Sleek Wm. S.
Kinsey John B.	Snider David,
Kennard John,	Steckman Philp H.
Lape Jackson,	Somerville Charles,
Lowry Wm. H.	Tharp John W.
Lowry Emanuel,	Taylor Mathew P.
Lowry John E.	Tharp Solomon R.
Ling Isaac,	Tharp Jacob,
Lucas Wm.	Wentz Philip,
Leasure Nathan,	Wit Jacob,
Leasure Josiah G.	Yarnel Jesse,
Ling Wm. H.	Yarnel John,

Pearson Joseph, Captain's cook.

[For the Bedford Gazette.]

CAMP NEAR FORT WORTH, Va., September 10, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

A few lines more from me may not be uninteresting to you and your numerous readers. For the last week, we have been rusticating on the Virginia bank of the broad Potomac river. You are, I suppose, well aware that we had to "skedaddle" back from the Rapidan river. Our regiment was detached from Ruford's brigade, to guard the baggage train and save the railroad, if possible, so that we did not take part in the last battles in front of Washington, but we were in none the less danger for all that. The evening before our arrival at Catlett's station, down the Culpepper railroad, whither the baggage train had gone, the rebels had dashed in and burnt 17 wagons, captured a number of men and about 200 horses, all of which have since been recaptured by a portion of our brigade. The evening we arrived at the station, our company was ordered out on scouting duty, and were fired at by a party of our own pickets, we being mistaken by them for rebels, in the dark, through negligence in some one in command. From there we moved down to Bristol Station, after the rebels had burned one of the railroad bridges, and torn up the track for a considerable distance. We guarded the workmen until they repaired the road, so that the cars could be run together at Bristol station. Here the train of cars was almost one mile long, about 150 cars and five locomotives. On Sunday morning, August 30, the whole train was destroyed by fire, together with about $185,000 worth of government stores, after the soldiers had helped themselves to what they wanted and as much as they could carry. The morning was cloudy and rainy, and the scene was terribly sublime. The flames shot up through the air with great rapidity and the smoke rolled up in thick black volumes and vanished in the air. There was a large amount of ammunition destroyed, as it would burst, it would sound like the report of heavy artillery. The property was destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels, who were within a short distance of us at the time. Immediately after the destruction of the cars we took up the line of march towards Centreville, and after being out on picket in force on Monday night, we again started, and after marching all day and night, we found ourselves inside of our own army lines, close to Alexandria, Va. Here we are, resting after the hardships and privations of six weeks of continued marching and guarding. "Stonewall" Jackson has proven himself too much for us, and instead of us making him "skedaddle," he has made us take the back track, and sent us back in sight of our Capitol rather sooner than we expected.

I can give you no account of the late battles. You know more than I do, as we have to look to the Eastern papers for our information, although within hearing distance of the cannons all the time. Our loss was very heavy, about 12,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The army has been again assigned to the command of Gen. McClellan, which creates universal satisfaction, I think he is fully able to wipe out this rebellion, if freed from a fire in his rear by enemies at home. By slandering McClellan, his enemies at home indirectly give aid and comfort to the rebels.

We can enjoy ourselves here taking a look at our beloved Capital, every now and then. We will have to bide our time until McClellan sees fit to take us into the field again. The boys from your county are well. Those lately enlisted from there are in our immediate vicinity. More hereafter. Yours truly,

BLOODY RUN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16, 1862.

To the Editor of the Bedford Gazette:

SIR:—I have been in the Loyal Army of the Great Republic, since November 18, 1861, and and would like, now, to write a short account of my travels, &c. I enlisted at Schellsburg, in the 101st Regt., Pa. Vols., Company G, under Captain W. B. Spray. We left Schellsburg on the 19th of November, 1861, and proceeded from thence to Harrisburg, Pa., where we camped till Feb. 27th when we left Harrisburg for Washington, and the seat of war; afterwards we were ordered to the loyal armies in Virginia. The first engagement I was in, was at Williamsburg, on the 4th day of May, but our regiment acting as a reserve, we suffered little or no loss, upon this occasion—Shortly after this we were ordered to fall back to the James river, which no doubt many of your readers are aware was accomplished by the whole army under the able direction of our well known and excellent leader, G. B. McClellan. After we arrived at James river, my affliction being so great that I could not stand the hardships which necessarily befall soldiers, I was sent with many others to the Hospital at Washington City, and after remaining there about two months, I was removed to the hospital I now write from. I have to regret that I shall not be able again to join my old company, being greatly afflicted with rheumatism, which makes me a perfect cripple at certain times. Of the hospital I am now in, Dr. S. W. Curry is the Medical Officer in charge, who is ever in attendance to sooth the pains of the afflicted. The nurses, Mr. J. A. Carter and Mr. John Dunn, both of Baltimore, are unremitting in their services to the soldier of the good cause. I must now bring my remarks to a close, and hope I have not trespassed upon your valuable columns too long. May God give success to the Old Flag, is the earnest wish of

Your most humble servant,

GEORGE J. ROCK.

Great Speech of Senator Browning.

Hon. O. H. Browning, U. S. Senator from Illinois, recently addressed a large meeting of his fellow citizens, at Quincy, Illinois. We copy the following report of his speech from the Quincy *Herald*, asking our readers to bear in mind that Mr. Browning is and has always been a "Republican";

"Mr. Browning explained his position upon the confiscation question, and did it to the satisfaction and approval of a vast majority of those who heard him. He said that Congress had no power to confiscate property, and that confiscation was a humbug. If the power of confiscation existed anywhere, it existed in the President by the virtue of his office, as Commander-in-chief of our armies.

The Constitution conferred no such power on Congress, and he is sworn to support the Constitution. He could not support the confiscation bill and Constitution too, so he supported the Constitution and opposed confiscation. Upon this question he stood with the President. The same was true upon the question of arming the negroes.—He was opposed to arming them and so was the President. He was for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. [In the utterance of these truly patriotic sentiments, Mr. Browning was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.]

Mr. Browning denounced the abolitionists in unmeasured terms. He denounced the abolition leaders in the United States Senate—naming Sumner, Wilson and others—as disloyal—traitors to the country—wild, deluded, crazy fanatics, who were bent upon the destruction of the government. He had no sympathy with them, and had refused to co-operate with them, and should continue to do so. He had marked out his course, and should pursue it.

It mattered not that some of his old and personal and political friends had turned against him—he was for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and upon that platform he intended to stand, though every dollar's worth of property that he owned in the world should be sacrificed or destroyed.

He was interrupted by an Abolitionist present, who charged him with having gone over to the Democrats.

Mr. Browning responded that he was ready to go over to the Democrats or to any other party, or to act with patriotic men, to whatever party they might beloug, who were for the Uuion and the Constitution.

Mr. B. then asked the brazen-faced Abolitionist if he would be willing to receive the South back in the Union, with all their constitutional rights if the rebels would lay down their arms to-morrow? As might be expected, the crazy fanatic replied no—he would not!—he would not be willing to receive the South back unless they would first abolish slavery.

Mr. Browning said that was just as he supposed—these Abolitionists were not in favor of the Union and the Constitution, but would sacrifice both, and bring the liberties of the people beyond the hopes of resurrection, if they could but accomplish their wicked and traitorous design."

Another Abolition fanatic wanted to know of Mr. B. whether he would vote in favor of emancipating the slaves if he believed such emancipation would put an end to the war.—

"No, sir," said Mr. B. "I would not give such a vote, because I have sworn to support the Constitution; under that Constitution we have no power to emancipate slaves." At this point, the Rev. Mr. King, who was in the audience, was heard to say, Mr. Browning "is a traitor to his country." Mr. B. did not probably hear the remark, as he did not condescend to notice it.

Mr. B. commented at considerable length upon the course of certain Abolition journals, that have devoted much of their time and space to denunciations of our Generals in the field, and so little of thier space to denunciations of the rebel commanders. He did not believe them to be loyal, and if they should take an oath to support the Government he would not believe their oath.

In regard to the war, he was for its vigorous, energetic and successful prosecution. He told his Republican friends that they could not hope to bring the war to a successful issue if they made it a war for the negro. The Democrats, he said, would not co-operate in a war of that sort. But confine it to the legitimate, rightful object—let it continue to be, as it has been from the beginning, a war for the Constitution and Union, and the Democrats would work and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans—indeed, all the patriots, of whatever party, would work together."

New Advertisements.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

TO MARY COOK & OTHERS,
Creditors of Samuel Carpenter:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday, the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL CARPENTER.

Sept. 12.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

TO CATHARINE REIGHARD & OTHERS,
Creditors of Jacob Mench:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JACOB MENCH.

Sept. 12,—4ts

Public Sale

Of a Valuable Farm near Bedford.

On Saturday, 25th October next, I will offer at public sale upon the premises in Bedford Township, the farm known as the "Moses" or "Carn farm," containing 160 acres and allowance. This property is well watered, well timbered and in a high state of cultivation. The greater part is limestone land. The improvements are a two-story log house, bank barn, apple orchard, peach orchard and other fruit thereon. It adjoins Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Wolff, Smith's heirs, and others. Sale peremptory.

Terms: One-third 1st of April 1863, when possession will be given, and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

O. E. SHANNON, *Adm'r.*
of Samuel Carn dec'd.

Sept. 26.

Public Sale

of Real Estate

In Southampton Township.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, upon the premises in Southampton Township, on Tuesday 21st October next, the Four tracts of Land not taken at the appraisement on James Smith's estate, to wit:

Tract B	containing	139	acres and	87	perches
" C	"	145	"	69	"
" D	"	50	"	140	"
" E	"	55	"	46	"

The titles to these lands are good, being laid upon the following warrants: "B" on warrant to James Smith—"C" on warrant to James Smith—"D" on warrant to Raney Breathed and "E" on warrant to Bazil Riggs. The above tracts lay contiguous and adjoining.

Terms: One-third in hand at confirmation of sale on the 17th November next, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

Sale to commence on Tract "B" at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Smith dec'd.

Sept 26, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon Esq., administrator c. t. a., of Samuel Carn dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedfornd on Friday, the 24th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

Sept. 26—3ts at.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John Bowser, late of Napier tp., Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID H. BOWSER,
GEORGE W. BOWSER,
Ex'rs

Sept., 26,—6ts at*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, on the estate of Daniel A. Griffith, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
Ex'r.

Sept. 26.—6t

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Hannah Stewart, by her next friend Jacob F. Logan, vs. Alexander Stewart | In the court of Common Pleas of Bedford County No. 71, September Term, 1862 | Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take the testimony and report the facts to the Court in the above case, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 4th day of October, 1862, where the parties can attend with their witnesses.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Commissioner.

Sept. 26, 1862.

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.

—::o::—

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOLOREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Bedford Aug't. 1st, 1862.

—MARRIED—

MOORHEAD—HAMMOND.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. William Moorhead to Miss Lucinda Hammond, both of Bedford township.

—DIED—

MELLON.—On the 9th inst., Jesse, son of Andrew Mellon, of Bedford township, in the 14th year of his age.

NYCUM.—On the 16th inst Mary Belle infant daughter of William Nycum, of Bedford township.

BOWSER.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Charles W. Colvin, in Schellsburg, on the 13th instant, JOHN BOWSER, aged 77 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The deceased was a native of this county. He was born before the adoption of the Constitution, and has lived to see his family grow up prosperous and happy around him. But now while the dark cloud of war hangs over our country, he has been called to a better world where war and strife can come no more. He started life in humble circumstances, and always lived an exemplary and peaceful citizen; and when wealth began to crown his efforts, he lent a helping hand to those who, like himself, were struggling with the difficulties of this world of trouble. He was twice chosen to a place of public trust by his fellow citizens, and acquitted himself ably and honestly. God, in his Divine Providence, has at length called him home, after attaining his threescore and ten years, the age allotted to man.

"And I am glad that he has lived thus long,
And glad that he has gone to his reward;
For can I deem that nature did him wrong,
Softly to disengage the vital cord.
For when his hand grew palsied, and his eye
Dark with the mists of age, it was his time to die"

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Adam Earnest, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 6th day of October, 1862, where all interested can attend

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of John Martin, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 7th day of October, 1862, where all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Michael Ott, administrator of Elizabeth Ott, late of Napier tp., dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on the 8th day of October, 1862, when and where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Solomon Rice, Executor of Andrew Rice late of Cumberland Valley, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 3d day of October, 1862, where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of O. E. Shannon administrator of George Miller, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on the 8th day of October next, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

Strayed or Stolen

From the subscriber residing in Schellsburg, Bedford county, on Friday night, 19th inst., a

BROWN MARE COLT,

2½ years old, square and heavy built, with a white stripe in her forehead. Any person giving information to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

A. J. SNIVELY.

September 26, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Solomon Beegle late of Colerain tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. S. BEEGLE, *Ex'r.*
EVE BEEGLE, *Ex'rx.*

Sept. 12—6ts.

NOTICE
TO TEACHERS & SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The annual examination of Teachers will take place at the respective places as heretofore, in the several townships, as follows:

In Cumberland Valley, Monday October 6;
Colerain, Tuesday October 7,
Monroe, Wednesday October 8;
East Providence, Thursday October 9;
West Providence & Bloody Run, Friday 10;
Bedford township, Monday October 13;
Londonderry, Wednesday 15:
Harrison, Thursday 16;
Juniata, Friday 17;
Napier & Schellsburg, Saturday 18;
Snake Spring, Monday 20;
South Woodberry, Tuesday 21;
Middle Woodberry, Wednesday 22;
Union, Thursday 23;
St. Clair, Friday 24;
Hopewell, Monday 27;
Liberty, Tuesday 28;
Broad Top, Wednesday 29;
Bedford Borough, Friday 31.

☞The examinations to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Directors are particularly requested to be present, as we wish to see them in relation to business pertaining to their respective districts. The public generally are invited to attend.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, *Co. Sup.*
Bedford, Sept. 19, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed on the estate of Abraham Shaffer, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB L. MAY,
August, 22d.—6ts* Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Edward Kerr, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted the subscriber residing in said tp., all persons indebted do said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims aginst the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY KERR,
E. F. KERR,
Aug. 22d—6ts at* Exo'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of James Richison late of Broad Top tp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. RICHISON,
Aug. 22d—6ts* Adm'r

$10,000 WANTED.

My books are posted for settlement up to July 1. I hereby call upon every person having unsettled accounts with me to call at once. I do not wish to *press* any one for money, but those who neglect or refuse to settle, will most surely be sued.

WM. HARTLEY.
August 15, 1862.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having made such arrangements as enable me to procure at once Pensions, Bounty Money, Back pay, &c., I beg to call the attention of those interested, to the following:—All disabled soldiers, the widows or miner children of soldiers, who die or have been killed in the service, are entitled to pensions; the widows or other legal heirs of soldiers who die or are killed in the service, are entitled to the $100 bounty.

☞All claims are carefully examined by the department, and it is of the greatest importance, to claimants, to employ none but careful and experienced counsel, if they wish to avoid delay. All cases entrusted to my care, are attended to at once, and all letters answered by return mail, *and no charge is made until the Pension is granted.*

☞Persons entitled to the $100 Bounty, can have their claims cashed, on application at my office. Attorneys and Pension Agents, writing for Blank forms, and requisite printed instructions, also persons desiring counsel to enable them to locate lands under the provisions of the late Homestead Act, should enclose a fee. Address (with stamp.)

M. A. CANDERS, Att'y at Law,
July 4, 1862.—3m Greensburg, Pa.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, J. J. CESSNA, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday (14th) October, 1862, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School house in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the School house in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at School house N. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the School house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry, at which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON, in connexion with the counties of Somerset, Franklin, Adams and Fulton, for the office of Representative in Congress.
ONE PERSON for the office of State Senator, for one year, being to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of S. S. Wharton.
ONE PERSON for Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Bedford county.
ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney, for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor, for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspector and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforsaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one to twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath the to payment thereof or second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by commissers, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspecters to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shal be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and the eighty-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
September 5th, 1862. *Sheriff.*

Proclamation of Special Election.

IN THE SENATE,
August 11th, 1862.

To JOHN J. CESSNA, ESQ.,
High Sheriff of the County of Bedford:

Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the representation from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, being the Counties of Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon, in the *Senate* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the death of Samuel S. Wharton, late Senator from said district, Therefore,

I, GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Speaker of the Senate of said Commonwealth, in accordance with the Constitution of this Commonwealth and the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, do command you the sheriff, to issue your proclamation, ordering an election to be held on Tuesday, the 14th of October, 1862, for the purpose of electing one person to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

G. V. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest:—GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Geo. MOCK, late of St. Clair township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union tp., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HULL.
Sept. 12, 1862—6t Adm'r.

TEACHERS WANTED.

The Board of School Directors of Londonderry Township desire to employ seven competent teachers, to take charge of the common primary Schools in said Township, for the term of four months each—for which a liberal salary will be paid.

Schools to open by the 1st of Oct., next, if the teachers can be obtained. Applicants are desired to be present at the time of the examination by the County Superintendent in said township. By order of the Board.

D. B. TROUTMAN,
Sept. 5. Sec'y of Board.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Partnership of the undersigned has been dissolved by the withdrawing of G. W. Rupp. The business will be continued under the name and style of Reed & Schell, who will close the accounts of the old firm.

JOHN J. SCHELL,
JACOB REED,
G. W. RUPP,
Bedford, Sept. 5th—3ts

LAST NOTICE.

All persons having accounts on the books of the late firm of J. Baughman and Bro., are requested to settle on or before the first of October, next, as longer indulgence will not be given. The books are in the hands of Jeremiah Baughman.

J. BAUGHMAN & BRO.
Bloody Run, Sept. 6,—3ts*

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH is for sale here by

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1862.

DR. WM. B HURD'S
Dental Remedies
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH.
AND
CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.
DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

NEW FIRM.
BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.
June 27, 1862.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.
HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight; Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters:

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—::o::—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 28, 1862—1y

CHEAP, 800 CHEAP

Glass Fruit & Tomato Jars

for sale at Hartley's. These are the best and cheapest jars made, and the same jar that is recommended by the New York Agriculturist.

☞Call soon and lay in a supply before all are sold, at the sign of the Pad Lock, next door East of A. B. Cramer & Co's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the subscriber, on the estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN C. DICKEN,
August 15, 1862.—6tat. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned, residing in Bedford county, on the estate of Daniel F. Beegle, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement, to JOHN M. GIBBONEY, at Duncansville, or to

WM. S. BEEGLE, Ex'r.
August 8, 1862.—6t,

STRAY HEIFERS.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata township, on or about the 15th of May last, one red muley heifer, two years old, and one black heifer, also two years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

L. N. FYAN.
August 8.—3t.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,

BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.
GEORGE W. GROVE, Agent.
Assistant Agents, T. H. C. BURCH,
LEVI DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.
July 28, 1862.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care JOY, COE & CO., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.*
July 11th '62. 1 y.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also added

STOVE STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c,

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars,

Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.
May 23, 1862.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN VORE, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted, by the Register of Bedford Co. to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Benjamin Vore, late of Napier tp. dec'd., all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are therefore hereby requested and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHANIEL VORE,
WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
Aug. 29, 1862—6t at. Executors.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patentde, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.
July 4, 1862.

NEW GOODS.

P. A. REED has just received a large assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

☞Call and see for yourselves.
August 1, 1862.

Attenton, Farmers!

A prime lot of SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, for sale at Farquhar's New Store.
June 26, '62.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, May 16 1862.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

it stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
January 10, 1862.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBUEGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,

Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.
feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.
May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles. Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices rom $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.
March 21, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.
March 21, 1862.—tf.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

Richmond has Fallen.

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the *MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF*

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids;

Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits:

Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamerlines, (scarce and desirable;)

Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c.. &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.
Bedford, June 6, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
June 6, 1862.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned and notified not to purchase, or trade for a note of fifteen dollars dated 8th Aug., 1862, or thereabouts, payable one day after date, said note given by William M. Sleek and drawn in favor of George Barefoot. I have not received any value for the above note, and will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM M. SLEEK,
Aug. 29, 1862. St. Clair Tp.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
May 31st, '61

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c.. I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,

Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,

PHOTOGRAPHS.

"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

A beautiful assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably CASH, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.
June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
April 25th, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.
June 6, 1862.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17, '59.-1y.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c — By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
July 4, 1862 —1y.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.